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wage. Considerable statistical matter is presented in this connection, showing the effect of low wages and bad conditions on health and morals.

The author's statement of the case is concise, logical and interesting. It presents the wage question from essentially the same point of view as that held by the consumers' leagues. The chief criticism to be offered is that the author's theory savors strongly of the iron law of wages and the Marxian theory of value.

Child Labor in City Streets. By EDWARD N. CLOPPER. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 8vo. pp. x+280. \$1.25 net.

Dr. Clopper demonstrates in this book that the worst form of child labor—that in the city streets—is subject to little or no regulation. That this form of child labor has been neglected more than that in the factory, is due, he reasons, (1) to the familiarity of the public with the newsboy, bootblack, messenger boy, and others, which has caused a general disregard of the real demoralizing conditions of the work, and (2) to the erroneous conception that the youthful street trader is an "independent little merchant" who is receiving valuable business training. Although the author discredits this reasoning on the latter point, he fails to make his case as strong as he might have done, if he had likened street trading to the contract or piece-work systems in vogue in certain industries such as garment-making.

The book sets forth the conditions under which the child laborer of the streets works, and the limited extent to which regulation has been carried in both the United States and in Europe. Many significant statements are quoted from the reports of various investigating commissions, as tending to prove the direct relation of vice, retardation, etc., to unregulated child labor in city streets. *Prohibition*, so far as this may be attained, is the remedy suggested, with regulation where prohibition is impossible.

An extended bibliography and appendices are included in the volume. Appendix A gives the law of Wisconsin relative to street trading, which is the best law of any state on the subject.

The Story of Cotton. By EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. x+370. \$0.75.

Written, primarily, as a textbook for the upper grades of high schools, *The Story of Cotton* has features that will make it useful as collateral reading in economic history for elementary university courses. The beginnings of cotton culture, the difficulties involved in the early manufacture of cotton, and the methods used to surmount these difficulties are described in a simple and interesting style. The first half of the volume is a résumé of the industrial revolution from the standpoint of America and cotton, and Professor Brooks succeeds in making a familiar story decidedly attractive. In his later chapters